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WILL the General Assembly restore popular government to Indiana by an apportionment of Senators and Representatives that will give the thousands now practically disfranchised an equal voice in the election of a General Assembly?

To the men who shape the affairs of the country, who participate in its business enterprises and lead in all important reforms, it is of no consequence whether Mr. Blaine died a Catholic or a Protestant. A man can be a Christian in either, and even if he is not identified with either.

It is reported that the Senate will adhere to its own quarantine bill, which was perfected by Senator Harris, of Tennessee, by adopting it as a substitute for the House Tammany bill, so that the House may have a chance to reverse that action by which it took the chances of cholera infection to please Tammany Hall.

It is said on good authority that Mr. Blaine realized \$200,000 from the sale of his "Twenty Years of Congress." It may be added that more people were informed regarding a most eventful period of the Nation's life by his book than by any other publication, for the reason that it was purchased by a large number of people who had never read political history.

GREAT men will differ. Representative Ader does not believe that a court of five men should set aside the apportionment of a General Assembly, but Chief Justice Morse, of Michigan, late Democratic candidate for Governor, declared that it was one of the most important functions of a Supreme Court to set aside gerrymanders. One pleased, however, to learn that Mr. Ader is of the opinion that the day of gerrymanders has passed.

THE new Irish home-rule bill which. it is said, will be introduced within a few days after the opening of Parliament, is evidently the work of Mr. Gladstone. It follows pretty closely the lines of the bill of 1886, on which the last Gladstone Ministry were defeated by a majority of 341 to 311. The present bill seems to have been framed to disarm the opposition which the former one excited. It is doubtful if that result will be accomplished, and yet if the new bill is satisfactory to Ireland and home-rulers it is difficult to see why it should not be to other parties. It provides for a large degree of home-rule without surrendering any of the Queen's prerogatives or lessening her authority or power in the slightest degree. The bill seems to have been drawn with view to reconciling Irish autonomy with imperial rule, and no doubt it represents Mr. Gladstone's best efforts in that direction. It will probably bring on great debate in Parliament.

A FEW papers throughout the State are saying it is "hoggish" for Indianapolis, after getting the National Encamp ment of the G. A. R., to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to assist in defraying the expenses. To this we reply it is hoggish in any citizen of Indiana outside of Indianapolis to oppose such an appropriation. No matter what the State may contribute, this city will contribute a good deal moreprobably two dollars for every one contributed by the State. The people of Indiana outside of Indianapolis ought to be glad of an opportunity to assist in entertaining the veterans, and ought not to object to contributing half as much as the capital city. If the encampment is a success or a failure, the credit or blame will inure as much to the State as to the city. Indiana could not have a better advertisement than to have it proclaimed from one end of the country to the other that her Legislature had appropriated \$50,000 for the National Encampment. Her praises would be in everybody's mouth. Fifty thousand dollars is less than 3 cents per head of the population of the State. If there is a man in Indiana so mean as not to be willing to pay his proportion lowards entertaining the veterans, the Journal promises, if he will furnish his name, to procure him transportation beyoud the State line.

IT seems very desirable that the Tax | tions. Commission should make such suggestions to the Assembly committees as may be deemed necessary to carry out the recommendation in their report that | the population. At the last census the the revenues of the State may be derived from sources quite independent of | 40,000 were natives and half-castes, 20,000 those from which counties and cities obtain their money for public purposes. The contention between counties as to German and French, and the rest scatthe appraisement of property will continue to cause a waste of time and of ef- | immigration is very strong, and we are

cept a small amount obtained as fees, come from the same sources as the revenues of counties. The amount of these revenues is so large as to make a low valuation of property for the purposes of assessment in the different counties a matter of importance, for which local officials will strive, unless it is more important to have an excessive valuation to cover up increasing taxation, as was the case in this county, than to have a lower State tax. The panacea of full cash valuation sounds well, but it has not been attained and cannot be so long as so large a State revenue is obtained by direct taxation. Most States which are worthy of the name have been able to derive their revenues very largely, and some entirely, from sources other than taxes laid upon real estate. There is no reason why Indiana may not do so to a large extent, and thus get rid of a system which is cumbersome, expensive and imperfect. It is suggested that a change in the Constitution is necessary. If so, why does not the present Legislature take the initiative? Meantime it can increase the price of saloon licenses so that the State can derive \$200,000 or \$300,000 therefrom which are now paid by the owners of farms and homes.

#### A BAD MEASURE.

The bill now pending in the Legislature which proposes to tax real-estate bonds and mortgages held by persons outside of the State is wrong in principle, and, if passed, would work bad results. The idea of taxing foreign capital loaned within the State is, on first suggestion, plausible and apt to capture the unthinking, but a little reflection will show that it ought not to be adopted. Persons and corporations living in other States who loan money in this State are taxed on their assets in the States where they reside. If they are to be taxed in this State as well they will simply stop loaning here, or if they continue to do business here they will increase the rate of interest to cover the tax. Some of these companies have already notified their agents in this city not to make any new loans nor renew old ones until this question is decided. Suppose every foreign company and capitalist now loaning money in Indiana could be driven out, what would be the result? The entire loan business would be thrown into the hands of local lenders who would be unable to meet the demand and the rate of interest would advance. Foreign money is now loaned on good real-estate security at 6 per cent., but if the pending bill is passed most of the foreign companies will close their Indiana agencies and the local rate of interest will advance to 8 per cent., the maximum legal rate. Perhaps this might be a good thing for Indiana banks and money-lenders, but it would be a bad thing for the people. It is for the interest of borrowers, who always outnumber lenders, to get money at the lowest possible rate of interest, and to this end the Legislature should invite foreign capital into the State ratherthan try to drive it out. It is much better for the borrower that there should be two dollars offering for every person who wants to borrow one than that there should be only one dollar offering for every person who wants to borrow two. The pending bill seems to have been framed in the interest of Indiana money-lenders.

# ANNEXATION, OR WHAT?

The revolution in the Hawaiian islands shows how suddenly and unexpectedly grave international questions sometimes arise. A week ago no person in the United States had any idea that the question of annexing those islands or establishing a protectorate over them would be presented to this government. To-day it is a live question and calls for prompt action and decision. While we have been discussing in a languid sort of way the question of annexing Canada or acquiring Cuba an actual proposal for annexation comes from an unexpected quarter in a form that requires immediate consideration.

There are some arguments in favor of the acquisition of the Hawaiian islands, but those against it are probably stronger. The position of the islands, 2,100 miles west of San Francisco, on the route to China and Australia, makes them desirable as a coaling and way station, and in the event of a foreign war they might become very valuable as a naval station. We already have a coaling station there, but if the islands should pass under the control of any European power that right would be abrogated. If the islands are ever to change ownership they should belong to the United States. They are nearer to this than any other civilized country, and would be worth more to this country than to any other. Their commercial value is considerable, and nine-tenths of their present trade is with the United States. The soil and climate are particularly well adapted for the production of sugar and

The reasons against annexation are general and special. Among the former may be mentioned the great distance from the rest of the country, the difficulty of keeping up political touch with so remote a colony, and the continual danger of foreign complications growing out of it. Our present domain is compact and contiguous. With the exception of the seal islands that pertain to Alaska and a few small islands near the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it is confined to the mainland. The United States has never sought to establish foreign colonies, and the traditions of the government are against it. Any extension of territory in remote quarters would certainly increase the danger of foreign complica-

There are special objections to annex: ing the Hawaiian islands, one of the strongest being the mixed character of population was about 90,000, of whom Japanese, 13,000 Chinese, 9,000 Portuguese, 2,000 Americans, 1,200 English, tering. The prejudice against Chinese fort. Now all the State revenues, ex- | trying to get rid of those we have. The

annexation of Hawaii would bring in 18,000 Chinese, who could then, of course, enter this country, as also the 20,000 Japanese, who are no more desirable. The native islanders are, for the most part, a scurvy, hybrid lot, of whom about the best that can be said is that they are rapidly dving out. If anything could save them and make something out of them it would be an infusion of American enterprise, good government and civilization, but they would be hard material to deal with, as would the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese.

The financial condition of the islands is not as bad as it might be. The revenues slightly exceed the expenditures, the former being estimated, for the period 1890-92, at \$2,862,505, and the latter at \$2,853,116. The public debt, on April 1, 1890, amounted to \$1,934,000, and it is not known to have been materially increased since. Any good business syndicate would willingly take the islands and assume the debt. Under good, stable government they could be made a pleasant place of residence, and the productiveness and revenues of the country could be largely increased.

It is not likely that this government will look favorably on the proposition to annex the islands, but it may consent to establish a sort of protectorate which will give precedence and prestige to American interests and head off British intrigues. If the islands were offered to Great Britain she would accept them instantly, and it is by no means certain that she would not go to war to prevent the United States from annexing them. We cannot afford to let Great Britain acquire the islands in any way, nor establish any sort of protectorate or control over them. Whatever is necessar; to prevent that must be done. The situation is one that requires wise and careful handling. We do not want to lose what may possibly be a valuable opportunity, nor do we wish to acquire a white

In a New York paper is a dispatch signed by a federal judge who has been somewhat mixed up in politics of late,

which reads as follows: The death of Mr. Blaine is a national calamity, and history will record the fact that of all the illustrious Americans since the days of Henry Clay, James G. Blaine was nearest the hearts of the people.

Years ago, when he was the candidate of his party for President, he referred to him as a "d-d trickster." When did the judge reverse his decision of 1884?

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

By Proxy Her partner stepped upon her train; Her sweet smile-who could match it? But when she reached her home again, Oh, didn't hubby catch it?

Severe Conditions. "Is it true that Maud is engaged to a Congress

"Only conditionally. She has promised to wed him if he will get a bill through for the government to issue some souvenir coins commemorating the event."

. 'Twould Be but Fair. If woman wants hoops, The wide-spreading coops She'll don in a jiffy-that's flat! Yet we hope and we pray That she will, at the play,

Even matters by shrinking her hat. Two Plans. "I have a great plan for raising money for the missionary fund;" said the unmarried descon.

nickel for each year of her age." "It will work better," said the married deacon. "if we have every woman contribute a nickel for each year she lacks of forty."

"We will have every woman in the church give a

As to Hot Coppers.

"My erring brother," asked the Rev. Mr. Coldtea, "why do you persist in drinking rum, when water, cold water, is so much better!"

"I guess I know more about how good water is than you," answered Mr. Lushforth. "You temperance people have no idea of the delight of a good nice, cold glass of water the next morning."

# MONEY FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

THE National G. A. R. Encampment to be held at Indianapolis this year is an event which involves the dignity of the great State of Indiana. It is to be hopede that the Legislature will be equal to the occasion and make an appropriation which will enable the boys in blue to be taken care of in such a way that they will feel that their presence is appreciated .- Salem

THE Indiana Legislature has been asked to appropriate \$50,000 toward defraying the expenses of the National G. A. R. Encampment, which meets in Indianapolis next fall. Indianapolis, which will reap a rich harvest, should bear the burden of its own entertainment; whatever Indiana does in they way of entertaining should be done for and by the State, and should be paid for by the State.—Logansport Journal.

THAT Indiana should entertain the vet erans in a royal manner at the G. A. R. National Encampment to be held in Indianapolis in September is very apparent. A majority of the people want to see the encampment made a brilliant success. Let the Legislature enact a bill at once appropriating not less than \$50,000 to help defray the necessary expense of the encampment and dedication of the firest soldiers' monu-

ment in America. -- Brownsburg Record. THE honor of entertaining the next annual encampment of the G. A. R. was conferred upon Indianapolis, at the last encampment, as most everyone by this time is likely aware. It should not be considered, however, that because the city of Indiananapolis was mentioned that she alone should bear the entire burden or gather to herself all the praise and honor for the splendid manner in which, it is hoped, the saviors of the Union may be taken care of. In this vast undertaking the whole State is interested, and the credit of Indiana is

at stake .- Pendleton Republican. Ir is to be regretted that when Indiana has an opportunity to rise to a great opportunity and occasion, that there are always a few narrow individuals who, by their littleness and lack of right judgment. must bring the State into disrepute throughout the Nation. The citizens of Indiana-that is the great majority of them -see in the coming of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. an opportunity to bring lasting credit to the State, and we believe the people will indorse the appropriation of the small sum of \$50,000 to aid in entertaining the veterans. - Liberty

As To the interest labor has in the success of the encampment, the Signal desires to say that the unions stand for the promotion of every enterprise that will add to the growth and prosperity of Indianapolis. This aside from direct benefits. The encampment will bring to Indianapolis about 300,000 persons. Of the \$175,000 necessary to provide for their entertainment, nearly or quite \$100,000 will be paid direct to carpenters and other workmen in the con-struction of barracks, arches, etc. There is scarcely a trade but will be directly benefited to many times the amount of tax its But the lasting benefits will be more apparent in the new life and prosperity it will bring to Indianapolis—judging from the effects of the encampment upon other cities—a new life and prosperity every mechanic and laboring man and woman will

share. Indianapolis can well afford to give \$75,000 from her treasury to bring about such results.-Labor Signal (Indianapolis.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Outpa has each of her favorite dogs cre-

mated upon its death, and has a little "cemetery" for them connected with her home in Florence. EX-PRESIDENT HAYES did not carry a watch. The experience of having his chro-

nometer twice stolen from him made him so much trouble that he declined to tempt another thief. J. M. BARRIE, the Scotch novelist, is a little man with a large head and luminous eyes. He is one of the most modest and

diffident of British authors, and quite unspoiled by his success. EDWARD F. SEARLES, who is enjoying the Hopkins millions, will build for Bowdoin College the finest and best-equipped structure for the study of the sciences that skill, money and care can provide in making it superior to any other hall of its kind in

the country. Von Bullow, the insane pianist, is a man of small physique, testy temper, and the manners of a disciplinarian. He wears a heavy mustache and a pointed brown beard. He is said to be most averse to meeting strangers, and he has a violent dislike of hotels. He is a fine Greek scholar, and bears the degree of Ph. D. given him by Jena in 1863.

DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY has in his possession about thirty slips of paper written by General Grant on his death-bed, and among them his last signature. He could not speak, and so communicated to the Doctor by writing on small slips of paper. The Doctor also has the pen the General used in writing his last signature. It is still discolored with the ink as the General left it the day he put it down forever. Henry Romeike was asked by the Doctor what he thought would be the best thing to do with such valuable souvenirs, and he suggested that they be placed in glass cases and presented to the museum which will be in the Grant monument. The Doctor, it is stated, thought the suggestion a good one.

ONE of the anecdotes being told about Mr. Blaine is the following: At a reception given by him while he was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives an old fellow from Aroostook had sampled almost all the dishes on the table, and finally he tried a plate of ice-cream. Gulping down a great spoonful, he seemed startled and pained. He pushed the plate aside, and looking up, saw Mr. Blaine surrounded by a group of ladies and gentlemen. He edged up, and, nudging the young statesman, said: "P'r'aps ye don't know it, Mr. Blaine, but that puddin's fro e clear through. With rare tact, and wil lout even a smile, Blaine came forward c id tasted the "puddin'." "So it is," he replied sadly. "It is too bad, I declare."

THE MISSOURI WIDDER. O woman! In your 'teens a tease, Uncertain, coy and hard to squeeze; But when a widow, blithe and gay, You meet us then at least half way. -Kansas City Journal.

### VICIOUS LEGISLATION.

The Bill to Delay Court Business Because Lawyer Is a Member of the Legislature.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I understand that a bill has passed the lower house of the General Assembly. without debate, under suspension of the rules, which puts it in the power of either party to a cause pending in the courts of this State to have the cause continued during the sessions of the General Assembly upon a showing that his attorney, or one of his attorneys, in the case is a member of the Legislature. The writer has not seen a full copy of the bill, but is sufficiently advised by a member of the General Assembly as to its provisions to be convinced that the measure referred to is an unwise

and vicious one. A more glaring and audacions piece of class legislation than this was probably never proposed in the Legislature of Indiana. Heretofore, and under existing laws, continuances have been are granted suitors in court solely for the purpose of securing the ends of justice. The unavoidable absence of an important witness, the sickness of a party, or even the sickness of the attorney having charge of the case, where the time is too short for the client to employ another attorney, and other instances of like character are, under existing laws, deemed to be sufficient excuse for delay, especially so when the party has been diligent in his efforts to be ready for trial. Continuances in such cases are and ought to be considered as calculated to promote, rather than to defeat, the purposes for which courts are organized—the administration of justice. But what possible excuse, except a selfish one; can be offered for a measure that permits one party to a suit to delay his adversary, block the business of a court and to paralyze the arm of justice by the mere showing that his attorney is absent as a member of the Legislature!

It is a well-known fact that a majority of the members of the General Assembly, if not all of them, are nominated mon the before the election is held. In nine cases out of ten it is pretty certain in advance which of the nominees will be elected. Such being the case, a man who employs an attorney who is a candidate for election, knowing that he is almost certain to be elected and to be absent from the courts during the sessions of the General Assembly, or who employs him after he is elected, ought not to be placed upon the same footing, as to delay, as a party who, on the eve of trial, is unable to procure the attendance of an important witness, who is stricken himself by disease, or whose principal attorney is taken sick on the of the day set for trial. Under the proposed legislation the principles of diligence, justice and humanity are entirely ignored. This bill, if enacted into law, arbitrarily and without excuse or justification, and in absolute defiance of the rights of the adverse party, the regular order of business in the courts and the convenience and rights of other members of the bar, puts it in the power of one of the parties to a suit to delay his cause. What claim has a litigant in court, who is ready for trial in other respects, to delay his adversary and obstruct and disarrange the business of a court merely because his attorney has voluntarily, and in the pursuit of other business and for the gratification of other ambitions, seen fit to absent himself from the court.

Again, a law of this character could not be otherwise than a means by which the grossest frauds and impositions could be practiced upon the opposite party. If the hands of a court can be tied arbitrarily. for a period of sixty or one hundred days, and the arm of justice cannot reach parties during this time, the period occupied by the sessions of the Legislature could be, and doubtless would be, a veritable saturnalia of fraud and crime. Give scoundrelism and fraud sixty or one bundred days start and the leaden-heeled goddess of justice will never overtake them.

Three-fourths of the entire litigation of each year in the Circuit courts of Indiana is probably disposed of in the winter term of courts-just that portion of the year that the duties of a legislator require him to be absent from the courts. If this bill becomes a law it will put in it the power of one member of the bar to hinder and delay a large volume of business in the courts where he resides during the most active portion of the judicial year, for the most ordinary observer caunot fail to see that such a law as this would be rankly abused.

The writer believes that the overwhelming sentiment of the bench and bar of the could be ascertained. The writer served as a member of the Indiana Legislature for four years, at a time when he was enjoying a fair practice in the courts of Indiana, and when he would have been much benefited, individually, by such a law, but he did not have the chilled-steel cheek to propose such a devil's masterpiece of class legislation as that. A legislature that is capable of passing such a measure ought to enact a law to give up the State capitol to the lawyers for an office building, the grounds around it for a lumber-yard and potato patch, and then adjourn sine die.

CHARLES KELLISON. PLYMOUTH, Ind. Jan. 26. .... BAR

ANNUAL CELEBRATION

Great Crowds of People Attend the Anniversary Exercises of the Y. M. C. A.

Addresses by the President, Mr. Wishard and Others-Rev. Mr. Dewhurst on the Influences That Shape a Life.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL,

Enormous Crowd at Roberts Park Church -Addresses and Music.

The seating capacity of Roberts Park Church proved wholly inadequate for the people that assembled to attend the thirty-eight anniversary service of the Y. M. C. A. last night. The seats began to fill early in the evening, and when the first strains of the prelude from the organ were heard the crowd literally packed the adjacent corridors and extended down the stairways to the floor below. After an opening bymn there followed Scripture reading by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. G. L. Mackintosh. L. H. Dunning, president, of the Y. M. C. A., then read his annual report. Its contents were principally generalities. He spoke of the debt under which the association has been laboring, the stormy times through which it has passed but recently, and that it was now in a better working condition than it ever was before. There could be no doubt of the good it

was doing, he said, and urged that every man, woman and child interested in its permanent success turn to and help make the present state of affairs a lasting one. The Rev. G. A. Carstensen addressed the congregation on behalf of the pastors and churches. He assured the officers and members of the Y. M. C. A. of the heartiest co-operation in their work on the part of the churches, and urged them to continue

in their good work. The principal address of the evening was made by L. D. Wishard, of New York, who has been engaged in missionary and Y. M. C. A. work in foreign countries for a number of years. After a brief mention of the work in this country he passed to the pressing need for work and workers in foreign countries, and particulary such ones as India, China and Japan. He said that the work of educating and christianizing the young men there was a comparatively easy one provided that there was some one to lead it, some one to whom the natives can go for the information they desire. That they do desire it, he said, is evinced from the fact that all over many of these countries there are clubs of young men who are struggling along alone, trying to gain some knowledge of the true civilization and of the true God. The speaker said that the field for educated, capable men there is unlimited, and closed by urging that steps be taken to send some such as he had spoken of. A prayer by the Rev. W. F. Taylor, a hymp, and the benediction by Dr. Lucas

### SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

closed the services.

Rev. Mr. Dewhurst Talks of the Influences that Shape a Life,

At Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dewhurst, in accordance with a request from the Y. M. C. A. directed his remarks chiefly to the claims. the opportunities and the consequent duties of young men.

As a foundation of his talk, the pastor suggested two facts, which are intertwined together in the most marvelous way in our lives, viz, the fact of personality, the inward power of our own being; and the fact of invironment, the outward power of the circumstances by which our lives are conditioned.

Quoting the passage John ii, 14-"I have written to you, young men, because you are strong and the word of God abideth in you and you have overcome the evil one"-Rev. Dewhurst continued: "Strength stands for personality, for character, for the value of one's inward life; the 'evil one' stands for those malign and intoward circumstances which we must meet and from the encounter we must come forth either victor or vanquished. To these two facts we must add one other, not explicitly included here, viz.: the fact of heredity-that momentum which comes down into our lives from the generations behind us; these make up the factors of our lives, and the differences which we see among men are simply the different products and combinations of these three factors. We must, therefore, recognize the interworking of all these forces if we are to reach just con-

First in the threefold stran, which we

call life, is heredity. The sins of the

fathers, let us also believe the saintliness

of the fathers, is visited upon the chil-

dren of the third and fourth genera-

There are many ever where around lives are the limits of this inheritance; who cannot be all they would be by reason of some total lapse in an ances try whom they have never known. The next in the three-fold cord is environment, a mighty force in the shaping of our lives. Many a sweet and sensitive woman is tied to a brutal husband, and day by day these words of Tennyson fulfilling themselves in her life: "The grossness of his nature shall have power to drag thee down. Many a man of noble qualities has, by compouplace surroundings, lost al spring and aspiration life. It is useless to that circumstances count for nothing. Paul, the apostle, would have had the possibility of greatness under any conditions; but the product of his personality with the precise conditions around him made him a great religious emancipator, while otherwise he might have remained one of the Pharisees all his life. Lincoln and Washington are the brightest names in the roll of national heroes, partly because they are Washington and Lincoln and partly because of circumstances. Strength is the essential mark of young men. The evil one is no magical Satan, but instead a real and definite condition around our lives. The first thing to be overcome is that subtle element of mercenariness which pervades this life. Demagogic politicians are in the habit of warning us against monarchical and aristocratic customs, but that is not our peril. We have one nearer home; the plutocratic ideal is our menace. Is it not something that we need to warn ourselves against when almost every public official buys his position with money or patronage, public business land is blocked for months by a procession of office-seekers clamoring for reward? Preachers in the pulpit read Christ's words that the hireling fleeth because he is a hireling, and then turn to the hearers and preach a mercenary doctrine of salvation, and descend from the pulpits to compete with their brethren for the churches with the largest salaries. It would seem as if the ingenuity of man and woman is set to work to devise in the name of the church, methods by which men can give to charity and yet get the worth of their money, Into such a world as this young men are born, and amid such influences. You find it at work in your office or store and at the polls. You turn to the church, and here it meets you. In you is strength. In your hearts is the voice of God. Be something better than mercenaries and hirelings. We find a distinct and definable drift in political, commercial and social life, and it is an easy thing to fall in with the drift, or, as we sometimes say, "in the swim." No better definition of a worldly life can be framed State would oppose this legislation if it | than to say that it is a life which in an unthinking way falls into the drift and adopts the the tendency of things as its | few minutes. own. The hope of changing any tendency for the better lies in the willingness of young men to stand courageously and interrogatively before the facts of life and bring them to account before the tribunal of higher standards of life. How long would it be possible for pro-vincial and petty measures to be enacted by the City Council if

sense than in even the thought of Richard, the lion-hearted, but the need is still for the lion heart.

AS TO SOCIALISM.

Its Followers Are Lost in Nebulous Mythsand Unable to Grasp Large Propositions.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The wrecks of socialism lie scattered along the shores of human venture, from Fourier to Brook Farm. They never extended beyond a few acres nor more than a few years. Systems are builded, not invented. They must have other foundation than the wits of Cagliostro or the merchantable products of Bellamy. There is & social science, of course. It is founded in the constitution of the race. The best the world has ever seen is now. It is the prod-uct of evolution. New and better phases of the social life among men will appear as they conform their lives and character to the spirit and gospel of Jesus Christ. He was the author and builder of a social system that stands. It is the only social system that ever erected charities and benevolent institutions on this globe. To-day it is spending billions of dollars annually to educate and alleviate the mile ions of every clime, and lift the world out of setfishness. It is a system of social life that never went back a peg from the start. The new fashion of building social systems does not differ from the much older ones of tithing mint and anise, etc.

The real pathetic thing among men is the tentative manner in which some hold to things well settled both by history and daily observation-a vibratory struggle between a something half learned and the influence of majorities. There is a great following which are constantly impressed by the "power of the assembly." Not knowing their own footing in principle, they are persuaded that the majority is right, and show a strong tendency to quit whatever convictions and beliefs they may have held for the crowd. They are nebulous

people. A recent suggestion of the New York Herald in this direction is a sample. But many people took the Herald for earnest, whereas it was only for revenue. knows better, but seldom does better under

such provocation. Some time ago I said that it would take bit of suffering to make some people believe history and their own eyes, and ventured to say that other words or argument were useless. But a circumstance calls to mind an illustration that will only be lost if it does no good to mention. The trouble with scores of people is that they can carry but one thought along in reasoning out a process. They say putting a tax (duty) on an imported article must of necessity add to the cost of it. Here is my illustration: A certain article of cutlery thirty years ago cost just one-half more than it does now. The identical same machinery is used now that was then used in making it. It was then made exclusively in Europe. A duty on it induced factories here to make it. Now the price of it is just half what it was then, and it is sold at a fair profit, Has taxing it (duty) increased the price! The tax is still on, as good or better wages paid, but it sells for one-half. The other idea which some people seem incapable of carrying along in the process of reasoning out the cause of this is that of competition. They know that the cheap breakfast is due to the groceries on every street corner. But taxing a thing to make it cheaper is too large a proposition. This illustration stands for a thousand others like it, speaking in comparative terms for plainness.

Now, the mystery is that, with such plain things of everyday observation, with history full of them, how it is that a majority of a billion would turn men about, put them in the nebulous mists and wrecks of socialism to hunt for new issues, The real pathetic thing among men is the tentawell settled. JNO. B. CONNER.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.

AN INDIGNANT VETERAN.

He Wants a Monument in Honor of the Union

Soldiers, and Offers a Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Indianapoils Journals I have heard within the last few months a great deal said, pro and con, in regard to our Soldiers' Monument. I have read so many items from the State press, letters from individuals, etc., that I can stand it no longer-I must speak at least one word in favor of we "Yanks," who have the audacity to want a monument to represent something. Now, all this talk from the Democratic State press is, to my way of thinking, beside the point. Why have they so very suddenly discovered such deep veneration for our early Indian fighters. the heroes of 1812? One, I notice, even went so far as to dig over revolutionary ground

for an Indiana forefather to weep over. I ask why this suddenly-awakened devotion to men (good and honorable though they were) they had not thought of for, perhaps, fifty years! I will tell you. It is to or shadow and to dim as much as possible the lustre and glory of the men and the cause the monument was originally supposed to represent. I had supposed that we were to have a shaft to commemorate the deeds of Indiana men who gave up their lives to help make this government one broad, free and liberal, exempt from the slave-driver's lash and all forms of oppression. I had thought that while the great public hears was still throbbing warmly for the Union soldiers -- the men who saved our Nation from dissolution, anarchy and ruin-a monument to perpetuate this idea could have been built in Indiana, and for this purpose alone and no other. But, plas, it seems not to be; it seems that the remaining soldiers who have the presumption to ask for this much are to be branded as egotists, stayat-homes, "feather-bed soldiers, "men who were never at the front," who were "conspicuous by their absence from duty." and so on, until we feel like asking ourselves, "What was it all about, anyhow?". God knows it was hard enough to be called "Lincoln hirelings" and "dogs" while we were in the trenches and living on two crackers a day at Chattanooga and other places. Besides, we are accused of tryto make Republican political capital out of this unhappy affair. I can assure you that, as far as I am concerned, this is not true. I was never in any shape engaged in politics, nor do ever expect to be, but my heart is stirred so deeply by these innuendoes and slurs that I can no longer keep silent. Just here would like to ask some one, who has the money and time, to visit the South, where, understand, they are erecting monuments to the lost cause and its heroes; let him look closely and see if he can discover thereon any inscriptions, dates or the like. in honor of other wars than theirs. I would like to say to the soldiers of In-

diana, build a monument; build a good one that will represent the purest patriotism, the noblest manhood, the greatest liberty, the best government on earth, and by this means teach our children what they are living for; and to do this go to every truehearted man in Indiana and ask him for a dollar, and I will be glad to be one of the number; if that is not sufficient, pass the hat again and again until we have a monument to Indiana soldiers to which you need not fear to come and hang all the G. A. R. badge you may desire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.

JAMES LESTER WARD,

LAID SIEGE TO THE HOUSE.

George McCune's Cyclonic Assault on His Brother-in-Law's Residence.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning officers Street and Sowers found George A. McCune in a state of intoxication, raising a disturbance on English avenue, near Dillon, and sent him to the police station on a charge of drunkenness. He was released on bail after being confined but a

Yesterday afternoon he went to the home of his brother-in-law, on English avenue, still intoxicated, and demanded admission, saying that his wife was in the house and he was going to make her go home. He was refused admission and proceeded to demolish everything breakable about the house. He kicked in enacted by the City Council if doors and smashed windows, and when he every young man in the city would say: "It shall not be." It rests with the young men to be the pioneers and crusaders of truth, to rescue the holy city from the hands of infidels in a newer and braver malicious trespasa.